

19 JAN 1967

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APPENDIX

POLICY

1. 7 September -- People's Daily editorial stresses the role of the cultural revolution in promoting production by remolding people's thinking. Separate bodies in factories to carry out revolution and production, respectively, without interfering with one another. Revolutionary qualities of workers and peasants praised, declared capable of carrying out revolution without help of outsiders. Red Guards told to keep away from production units except to help peasants with the late harvest. "Interference by outsiders without knowledge of real conditions might easily affect routine progress in production." [REDACTED]

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2. 15 September -- Chou En-lai in Peking rally and a People's Daily editorial of same day repeated that Red Guards not to enter factories or farms and told workers and peasants they are not to leave their posts to join cultural revolution. [REDACTED]

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3. 19 September -- People's Daily Editorial orders Red Guards to help with late harvest. They are to "hastily learn from the peasants" and leave leadership of farm work to "comrades guiding the work in the countryside." Permission given to cancel all meetings not connected with agriculture and to cancel the four-clearances movement until the harvest is in.

4. 19 December -- Czech report from Peking that Chinese central committee issued a draft directive on cultural revolution in factories and farms. Called for strict observance of eight-hour day, control of factory political activities by workers' representatives, restriction of managers from disciplining workers for personal criticisms, full pay to workers who join in revolutionary activities, and exclusion of Red Guards from factories during working hours. Villages to be allowed to carry out cultural revolution with a minimum of outside interference. [REDACTED]

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5. 19 December -- Tokyo Mainichi report on same draft directive adds that workers are to "re-elect" "production guidance groups" to be responsible for achieving and overfulfilling production plans in factories.

6. 26 December -- People's Daily editorial declares that there is "no option" to revolution in industrial plants because a handful of reactionaries are still pointing many enterprises back toward revisionism and capitalism. Workers asked to remain on eight-hour day and fulfill plans, but granted permission to exchange revolutionary experiences with Red Guards and to elect worker organizations from "congresses" to committees to take over management of plants.

7. 31 December -- Joint Red Flag-People's Daily editorial repeat call for workers and peasants to take up cultural revolution and exchange experiences with Red Guards. Root cause of capitalist restoration said cannot be destroyed unless the masses are involved in the process of overthrowing the handful of persons in factories and farms still taking the capitalist road. Opposition to this line said to be coming from "middle-headed" people who erroneously believe production will be disrupted. Predicts reactionaries will cause more trouble and play new tricks.

8. 10 January -- People's Daily takes up attacks originating in Shanghai and Foochow against reactionaries fostering "economism." Urge workers to cease demands on wages and welfare benefits and calls on them to return to production posts.

9. 17 January -- Japanese correspondents report Chou En-lai speech to Red Guards. Told them not to seize factories because reactionaries adopted new line of retiring to background to let revolutionary masses take over public facilities and factories. Expect masses to bungle the job and become public laughing stock. Chou urged revolutionaries to make reactionaries stay on jobs, but supervise them.

INDUSTRY

4. 10 January -- Regional broadcasts report disruptions at Wuhan Machine Tool Plant, Kweiyang Chemical Plant, Kweichow Hairdye Printing Works, Chengtu Automobile Repair Plant, Sinkiang Cement Plant, Sinkiang Iron and Steel Plant, Chekiang Linen Goods Plant.

5. 10 January -- Shanghai radio reports that disruptions had taken place at Number 3 Wireless Plant, Number 17 Textile Mill.

6. 10 January -- Japanese correspondents claim Chou En-lai criticized leaders of Tachang Oilfield for dispatching 10,000 workers to Peking and thus causing a reduction in production. (Tachang produces about 45 percent of China's crude oil.)

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8. 11 January -- Peking radio claims that a large number of workers at a Changqing plant had left their jobs, causing difficulties in supply and transportation of tools and raw materials.

9. 13 January -- At Kiangsi Insecticides Plant, part of the staff workers and technicians left the plants and told revolutionaries in plant, "We are leaving, show us how capable you are in handling the situation." Production "came to a standstill."

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20. 16 January - Shanghai broadcast reports that workers walked off boats serving inland waterway transport. Half the boats reported left at anchor. [REDACTED]

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21. 16 January - Shanghai broadcast states that North Railroad station is in "perfect order." Traffic moving smoothly on railroad to Hanking and to Hangchow. Loading and unloading at Shanghai port have resumed with the help of college students. Local branch of the people's bank taken over by 6 revolutionary groups. Chiukshin Shipyard operating well under control of revolutionaries. [REDACTED]

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RURAL AREAS

1. 2 January - Peking broadcast states that many reception centers had been established by communes and brigades to welcome Red Guards travelling through rural areas.

2. 14 January - Shanghai broadcast reports that in many of that city's suburban communes, reactionaries had instigated peasants to request state loans when production capital had been exhausted and to rebel if refused. Some production brigades reportedly already distributed all the production capital which should have been kept in reserve.



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